Composition of the nuclear...

after which the number dropped to 4 particles at 11.2 Bev. One negative particle each was measured at 1.8 and 2.2 Bev, two were recorded at 11.2 Bev. Fig. 2 shows the spectrum obtained in the second series of measurements. Only 3% of the particles recorded in the momentum range 1.8 to 22 Bev/c were negative. The ratio N_{π^+}/N_{π^-} for momenta above 1.8 Bev does not differ considerably from the ratio in the interval up to 720 Mev/c. The pion portion in all nuclear active particles in the momentum interval is, however, $6 \pm 2\%$, or 10% at most. At momenta above 2 Bev/c the relative number of K-mesons, protons, and deuterons cannot be determined by the method of "ionization-momentum" or by the method used in the present paper. There are 2 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference is: G. Bozoki, E. Fenyves, L. Janossy, Nucl. Phys., 24, 412 (1961).

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk ArmSSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences ArSSR)

38969

S/048/62/026/006/019/020
B125/B102

9.6150

AUTHORS: Khrimyan, A. V., Yegiyan, K. Sh., Nalbandyan, N. A., Avakyan, V. V., and Karapetyan, V. A.

TITLE: On the measurement of masses of charged particles by means of scintillation counters

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 6, 1962, 831-836

TEXT: A group of scintillation counters can be used to determine the stoppings due to ionization losses and the masses (range-energy measurement). The apparatus here used comprised a magnetic mass spectrometer ($\bar{H}$ = 6850 oe), a five-layer proportional counter and five scintillation counters. After measuring the energies released from the particle in the scintillators C_1, ..., C_n with the thicknesses l_1, ..., l_n ($n \geqslant 3$) the stoppings due to ionization losses were distinguished from the nuclear interactions by applying the criterion

Card 1/3

S/048/62/026/006/019/020
B125/B102

On the measurement of masses ...

$$\frac{\Delta E_{k-i}}{\Delta E_{k-(i+1)}} = f_i\left(\frac{\Delta E_{k-(i+1)}}{\Delta E_{k-(i+2)}},\ l_{k-1},\ \ldots,\ l_{k-(i+2)}\right) \quad (i = 0,\ \ldots,\ m-2)$$

ΔE_{k-m}, ..., ΔE_k are the energy losses in the scintillators C_{k-m}, ..., C_k. The four quantities momentum, ionization power, range and energy are measured by this device. From these, the mass of the particles is found by the momentum - ionization and range - energy methods. The mass spectrum as measured by the first method has a maximum at $\sim$1780 m_e and that obtained from the second method a maximum at $\sim$1850 m_e. In both cases a weak deuteron spectrum appears between 3500-4500 m_e. The stoppings due to ionization are identified with an efficiency of $\sim$ 0.8. The stoppings due to other causes are eliminated with an efficiency of $\sim$0.9-1. This method was tested by the devices available at the time and can undoubtedly be improved upon by more perfect selection and use of apparatus. Its applicability to decay processes and to mass measurements of unstable particles has not yet been confirmed experimentally. There are 4 figures. The most important English-language reference is:
Stenberger J. 1958 Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics at CERN, Geneva, 1958.

Card 2/3

S/048/62/026/006/019/020
B125/B102

On the measurement of masses ...

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk ArmSSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Soiences ArSSR)

4

Card 3/3

S/048/62/026/006/020/020
B181/B104

AUTHORS: ~~Khrimyan, A. V.,~~ Yegiyan, K. Sh., Nalbandyan, N. A., Avakyan, V. V., and Karapetyan, V. A.

TITLE: Mass measurements of low-intensity charged-particle groups by various methods

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 6, 1962, 837- 840

TEXT: The mass of particles produced by the action of cosmic rays was determined from (1) momentum and ionization, (2) momentum and length of path, (3) momentum and energy, (4) ionization and energy, (5) ionization and length of path, (6) energy and length of path. The experimental arrangement (A. V. Khrimyan, V. V. Avakyan, N. A. Nalbandyan, K. Sh. Yegiyan, M. P. Pleshko, present publication, p. 722) consisted of a mass spectrometer, a proportional counter, two scintillation counters for determining the energy and length of path, and three scintillation counters for determining the energy losses of scattered particles. (2) and (3) gave masses too high, (4), (5); and (6) masses too small for the 203

Card 1/2

Mass measurements of low-intensity ...

protons, 11 deuterons, and 3 muons and pions observed. Methods (2) through (6) give correct results only if non-ionizing energy losses are detected with sufficient reliability. As it is difficult to construct the necessary apparatus (high ionization gradient in very flat Wilson chambers, very thin-walled counting tubes, etc.), preference should be given to method (1). There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut, Akademii nauk ArmSSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences ArSSR)

S/056/62/042/003/005/049
B117/B112

24.6700

AUTHORS: Khrimyan, A. V., Avakyan, V. V., Nalbandyan, N. A., Yegiyan, K. Sh., Pleshko, M. P.

TITLE: Composition of nuclear-active cosmic-ray particles with momenta above 1.8 Bev/c at an altitude of 3250 m above sea level. I

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 3, 1962, 669 - 674

TEXT: The nature and momentum spectra of nuclear-active cosmic-ray particles in the momentum range above 1.8 Bev/c were studied on Mount Aragats (Armenia) at an altitude of 3250 m above sea level in order to determine the relative number of pions in the particle flux. The investigations were made with a magnetic mass spectrometer of 6850 oe including a hodoscope, a thin-walled five-layer proportional counter, and five scintillation counters. The momenta from 2 to 20 Bev/c were determined with a mean square error from 10 to 80%. The ionizing power of individual particles was determined with a mean error of ± 14% (gas counter) and

Card 1/3

Composition of nuclear-active...

± 10% (scintillation counters). Electrons, muons, and the particles produced in the device were not taken into account. Two series of measurements were carried out: (1) coincidences I + II + III + IV + V - XIII and recording of particles absorbed by the filters together with their secondary products; (2) coincidences I + II + III + IV + V and recording of all the particles. The results of both series could be used to determine the relative number of pions in the cosmic-ray particle flux. Results: In the momentum range of 1.8 - 22 Bev/c, which contains 95 - 98% of the particles with momenta $\geq$1.8 Bev/c, negative particles comprise about 3% of all the particles. In the momentum range of 100 - 720 Mev/c, the ratio $N_{\pi^+}/N_{\pi^-} = 0.90 \pm 0.15$ was obtained for the nuclear-active cosmic-ray particle flux. In the momentum range of 1.8 - 22 Bev/c, pions account for 6 ± 2% of all the nuclear-active particles. On the assumption that also the five particles with unknown sign, observed above 1.8 Bev/c, are pions, the latter comprise not more than 10% of the nuclear-active cosmic-ray particles at 3250 m above sea level. The results are consistent with published data (Ref. 11: N. M. Kocharyan, G. S. Saakyan, Z. A. Kirakosyan, ZhETF, 35, 1335, 1958; Ref. 18: G. M. Garibyan, I. I. Gol'dman, ZhETF, 26,

Card 2/3

257, 1954). It is noted that the determination of K-mesons, protons, and deuterons requires other methods. In the range $\geq$ 2 Bev/c, these particles cannot be determined by measuring the ionization and momentum, or by the method applied here. Professor A. I. Alikhanyan is thanked for valuable hints, and V. Sh. Kamalyan, Yu. V. Gorodkov, I. P. Karabekov, B. N. Moiseyev, G. G. Matevosyan, E. V. Patvakanyan, G. M. Smsarayan, K. A. Khurshudyan, V. S. Truzyan, and N. A. Marutyan for assistance. There are 2 figures and 18 references: 10 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: A. G. Barkov, V. Chamany, D. M. Haskin, P. L. Jain, E. Lohrmann, M. W. Teucher, M. Schein, Phys. Rev., 122, 617, 1961; I. H. Atkinson, W. N. Hess, V. Perez-Menez, R. W. Wallace, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2, 168, 1959; P. H. Barrett, Phys. Rev., 114, 1374, 1959; G. Bozoki, E. Fenyves, L. Janossy. Nucl. Phys., 24, 412, 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences Armyanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Card 3/3

A. V. KHRIMYAN, V. V. AVAKYAN, M. P. PLESHKO, G. V. KHRIMYAN

Composition of Cosmic Radiation Flux of Nuclear-active Particles at 3250m above sea level

report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur, India, 2-14 Dec 1963

KHRIMYAN, A.V.; AVAKYAN, V.V.; PUSHKO, M.P.; KHRIMIAN, G.V.

Composition of a flux of nuclear-active cosmic ray particles at an altitude of 3250 m. above sea level. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.11:1803-1806 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

A. V. KHRIMYAN, V. V. AVAKYAN, M. P. PLESHKO, G. V. KHRIMYAN

Composition of Cosmic Radiation Flux of Nuclear-active Particles at 3250m above sea level

report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur, India, 2-14 Dec 1963

KHRIMYAN G.V.

AUTHORS: Asatiani, T.L., Khrimyan, G.V. 56-3-1/59

TITLE: Investigation of Nuclear Evaporation Produced by the Charged Component of Cosmic Radiation. (Izucheniye yadernykh rashchepleniy vyzvannykh zaryashennoy komponentoy kosmicheskogo izlucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 3, pp. 561-566 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fast charged particles of cosmic radiation cause a nuclear evaporation in lead. The disintegration products are investigated in a magnetic mass spectrometer of the Alikhanyan type (6850 Ö) in 3200 m sea level. An impulse-like spectrum of π^--mesons was obtained which was caused by stars which were formed by cosmic charged particles of ~ 30 BeV energy. The obtained spectrum shows an exponent $\gamma = 1{,}46 \pm 0{,}20$. The ratio of the positively charged to the negatively charged π^--mesons was determined up to $1{,}67\ ^{+0{,}81}_{-0{,}53}$. In the case of particles with an momentum of $p \geqslant 10^9$ eV circa 30 % protons were detected. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Physical Institute AN of the Armenian SSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR)

Card 1/2

Investigation of Nuclear Evaporation Produced by the Charged Component of Cosmic Radiation. 56-3-1/59

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KHRIMYAN, A.V.; AVAKYAN, V.V.; [illegible], M.P.; KHRIMYAN, G.V.

Composition of a flux of nuclear-active cosmic ray particles at an altitude of 3250 m. above sea level. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.11:1803-1806 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

SOV/56-35-5-3/56

21(7)

AUTHOR: Khrimyan, G. V.

TITLE: Investigation of Nuclear Fissions Caused by the Charged Component of Cosmic Radiation (Izucheniye yadernykh rasshcheplenii, vyzvannykh zaryazhennoy komponentoy kosmicheskogo izlucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1076-1082 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations carried out of particles produced by the neutral cosmic radiation component (Refs 1-4) and of secondary particles produced by charged cosmic radiation particles (Ref 5) have already been described. The present paper gives the results obtained by investigations of secondary particles observed in large ($m \geqslant 2$, $n \geqslant 5$) and small ($m \geqslant 2$, $n < 5$; $m = 1$, $n > 2$) stars produced by charged cosmic particles. (m and n characterize the stars observed in the hodoscope). Measurements were carried out by means of a magnetic mass spectrometer (of the Alikhanyan-Alikhanov type) on the mountain of Aragats (3250 m above sea-level). The hodoscope arrangement consisted in principle of a number of counters between which the generators were arranged. A detailed description of the

Card 1/3

Investigation of Nuclear Fissions Caused by the Charged Component of Cosmic Radiation

device is given by reference 5. Table 1 shows the thicknesses of the generators and filters used. The present paper deals only with such stars for which the angle between the vertical and the trajectory of the primary particle does not exceed 35°. Figure 1 shows the directional distribution of the secondary particles as compared with that of the primary particles in the range of $0 \leqslant \delta \leqslant 35^{\circ}$. The separation of nuclear fissions of showers produced by the electromagnetic interaction of muons is discussed in a separate chapter and the methods employed are described in detail on the basis of 2 tables. The next chapter deals with the momentum spectrum of secondary particles. The differential momentum spectra found for $m \geqslant 2$, $n \geqslant 5$ (Fig 2), for $m = 1$, $n > 2$; $m \geqslant 2$, $n < 5$ (Fig 3) and for $m \geqslant 1$, $n < 2$ (Fig 4) are given in form of diagrams. The last chapter deals with the ratio of the number of charged and neutral star-producing particles and their energy. For pion production the ratio $N(\pi^+)/N(\pi^-) = 1.18 \pm 0.23$ in the momentum range 0.12 ÷ 0.9 BeV/c is given. The ratio between pions and secondary particles with momenta $\geqslant 1$ BeV/c, $N_\pi/N_s = 0.53 \pm 0.05$. The ratio between star-producing

Card 2/3

Investigation of Nuclear Fissions Caused by the Charged Component of Cosmic Radiation

protons N_p and neutrons N_n with energies of ~30 BeV (in an altitude of 3250 m) is given as 1.2 ± 0.16. The author in conclusion thanks A. I. Alikhanyan, A. V. Khrimyan, T. L. Asatiani and V. Sh. Kamalyan for their assistance. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Armyanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1957 (initially) and July 14, 1958 (after revision)

KHRIMYAN, G.V.; ASATIANI, T.L.; KRISHCHYAN, V.M.

Spectra of π^- mesons produced by the charged component of cosmic radiation. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 13 no.3:117-122 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Mesons--Spectra) (Cosmic rays)

KHRINENKO, V.P.

Combined anesthesia in eye operations in children. Oft.zhur. 16 no.6:330-333 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(ANESTHESIA) (EYE--SURGERY)

KHRINOVSKIY, Z.A.

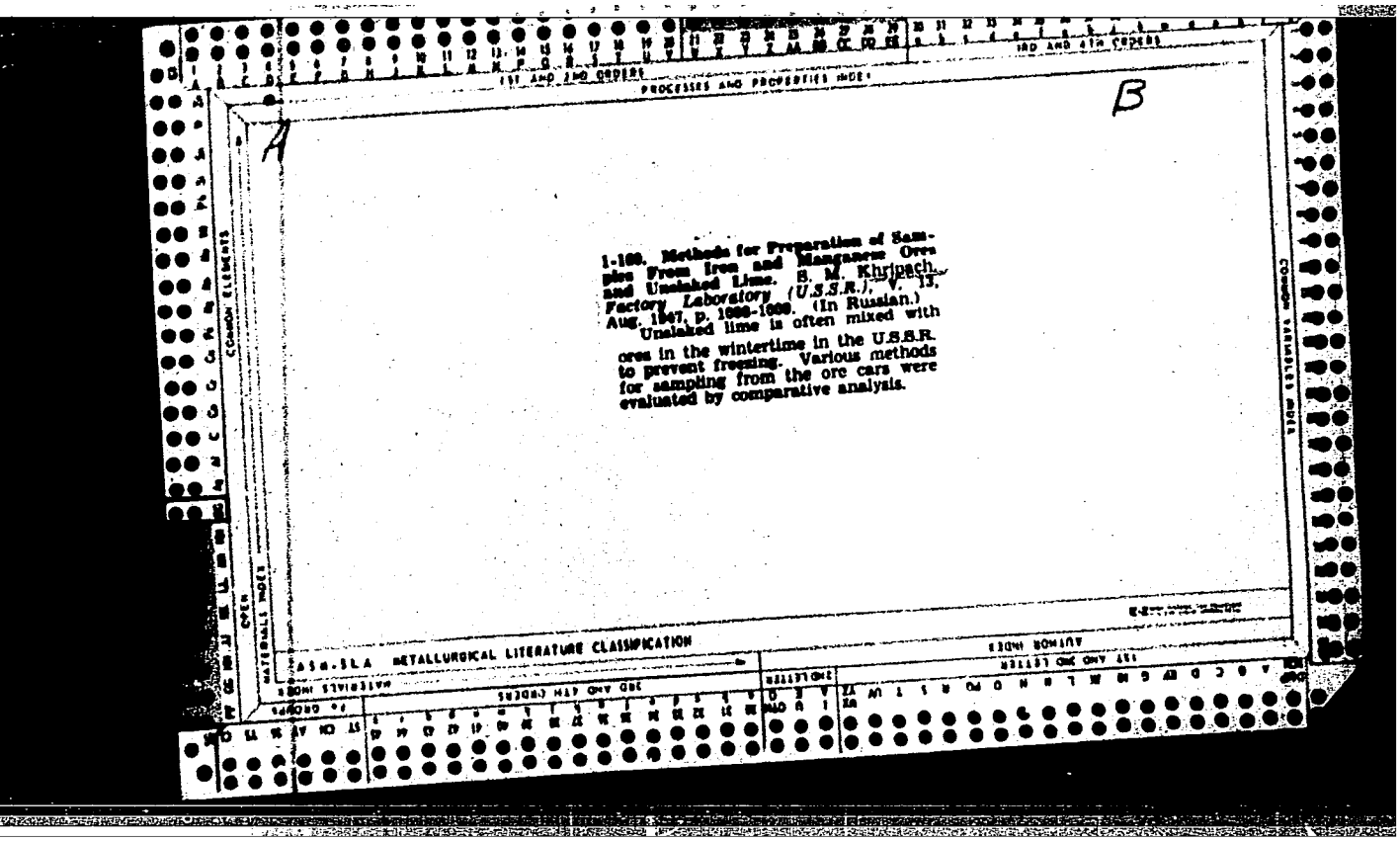
Selecting an air filter for the GAZ-321 engine of the KhVS-1,2 cotton-picking machine. Trudy TIIIMSKH no.19:170-180 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

MAKAROV, V.P.; KHRIPACH, N.B.

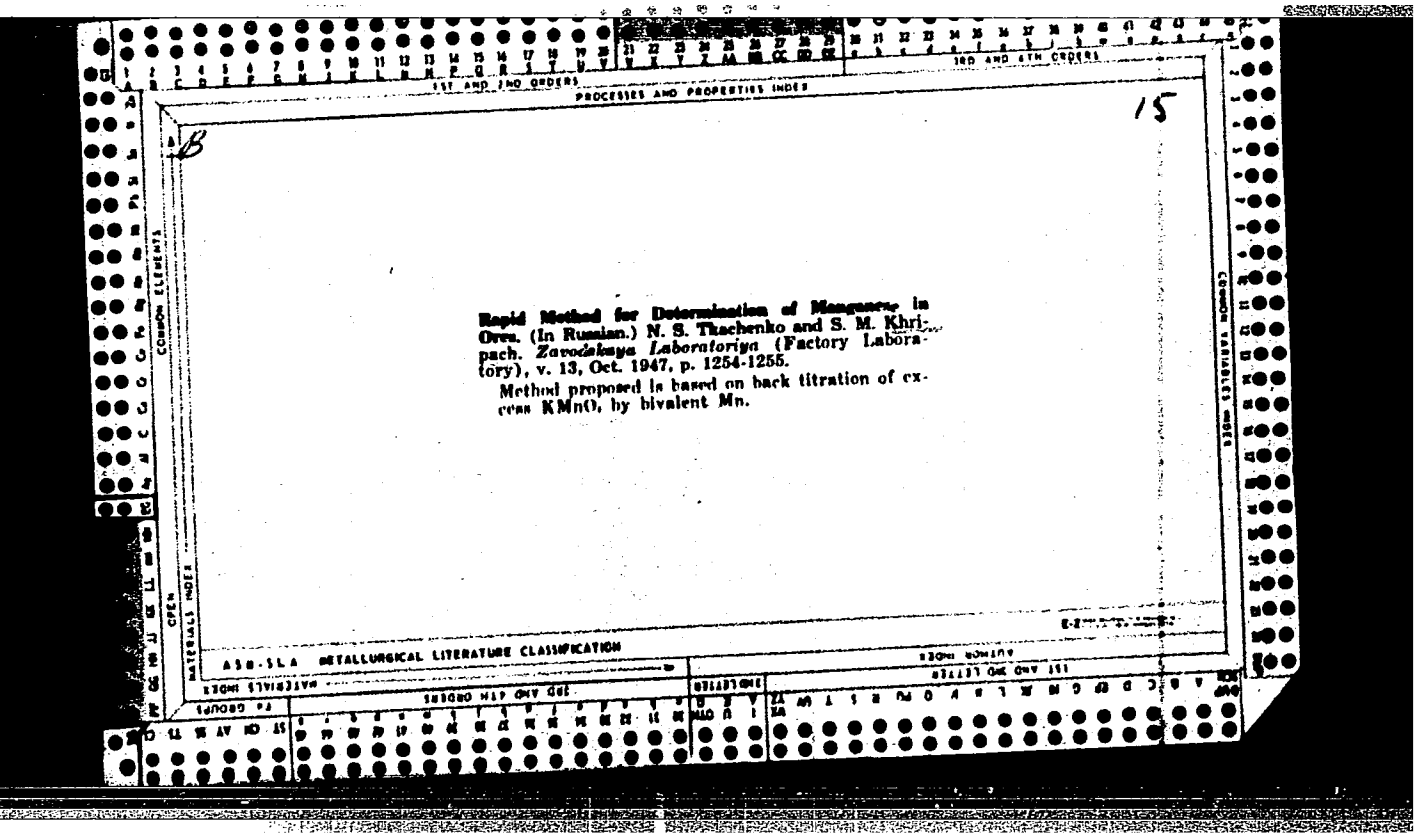
Changes in the state of irradiated and nonirradiated erythrocytes stored under different temperatures. Vop.biofiz.,biokhim.i pat. (MIRA 16:3)
erit. no.2:129-135 '61.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MAKAROV, V.P.; KHRIPACH, N.B.

Effect of blood plasma and the gaseous medium on the development of radiation aftereffects in preserved erythrocytes. Vop.biofiz., biokhim.i pat.erit. no.2:136-145 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(ERYTHROCYTES) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BLOOD, GASES IN)



1-188. Methods for Preparation of Samples From Iron and Manganese Ores and Unslaked Lime. B. M. Khripach. *Factory Laboratory (U.S.S.R.)*, v. 13, Aug. 1947, p. 1008-1009. (In Russian.)
Unslaked lime is often mixed with ores in the wintertime in the U.S.S.R. to prevent freezing. Various methods for sampling from the ore cars were evaluated by comparative analysis.



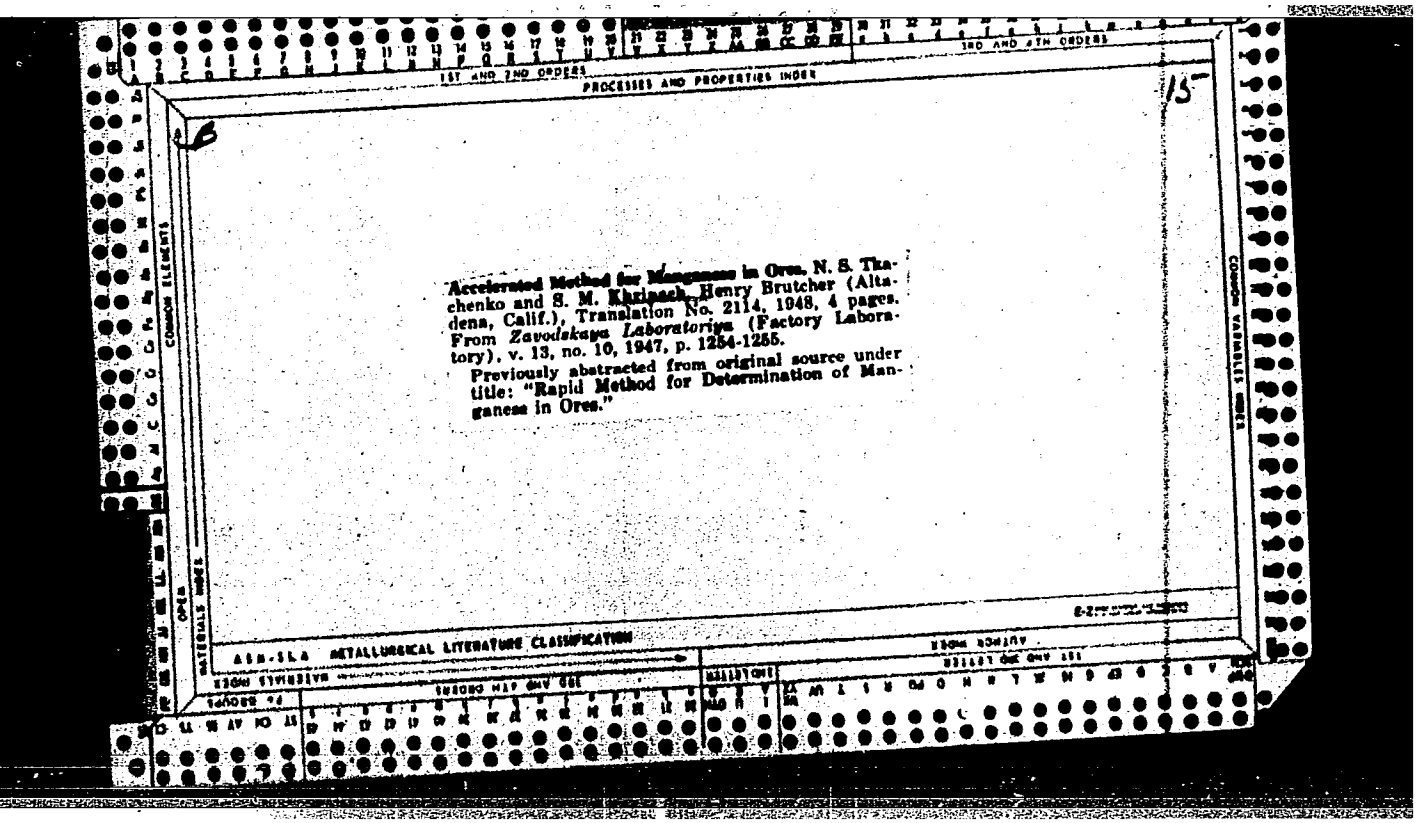
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

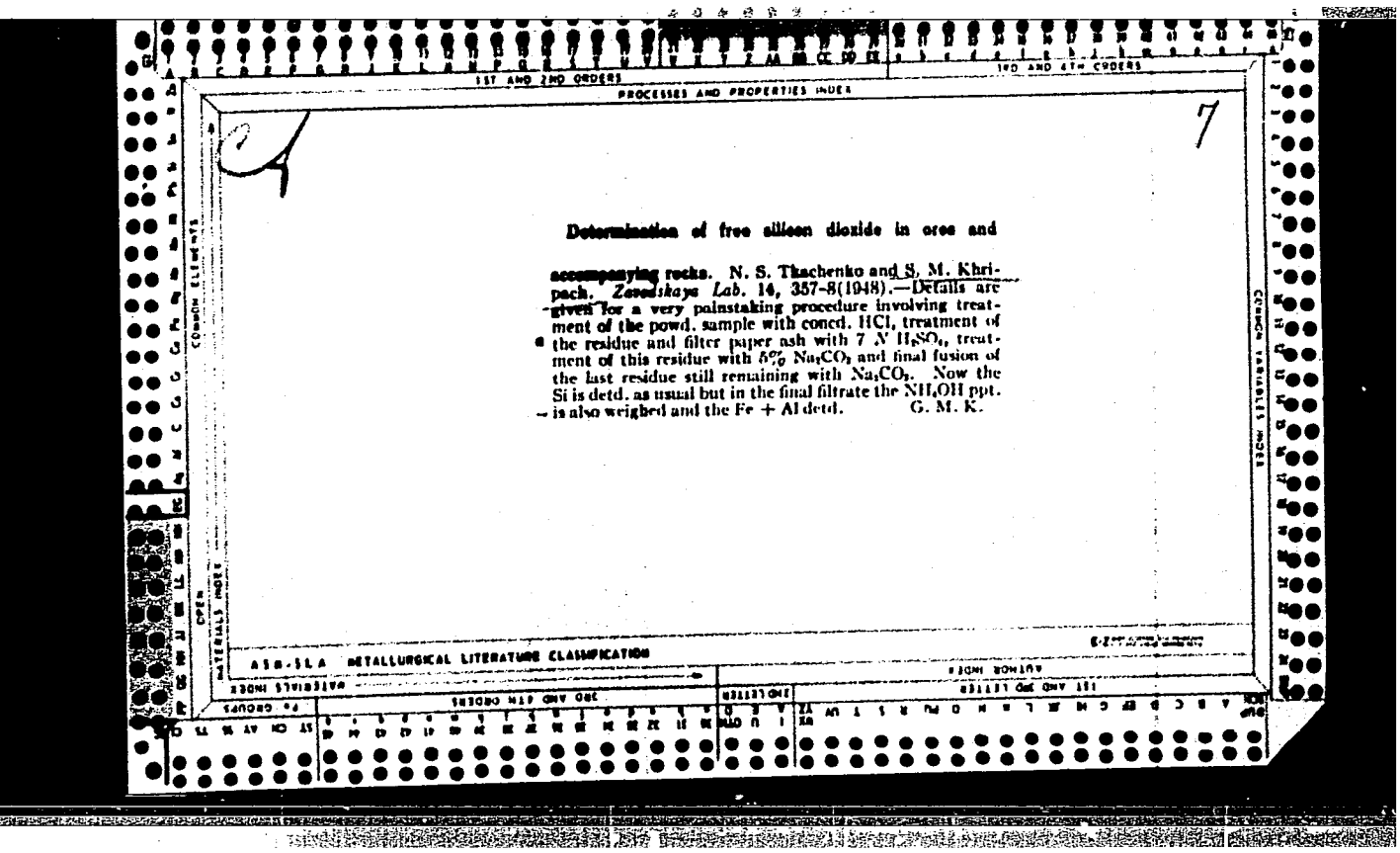
15

Rapid Method for Determination of Manganese in Ores. (In Russian.) N. S. Tkachenko and S. M. Khripach. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 13, Oct. 1947, p. 1254-1255.

Method proposed is based on back titration of excess $KMnO_4$ by bivalent Mn.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



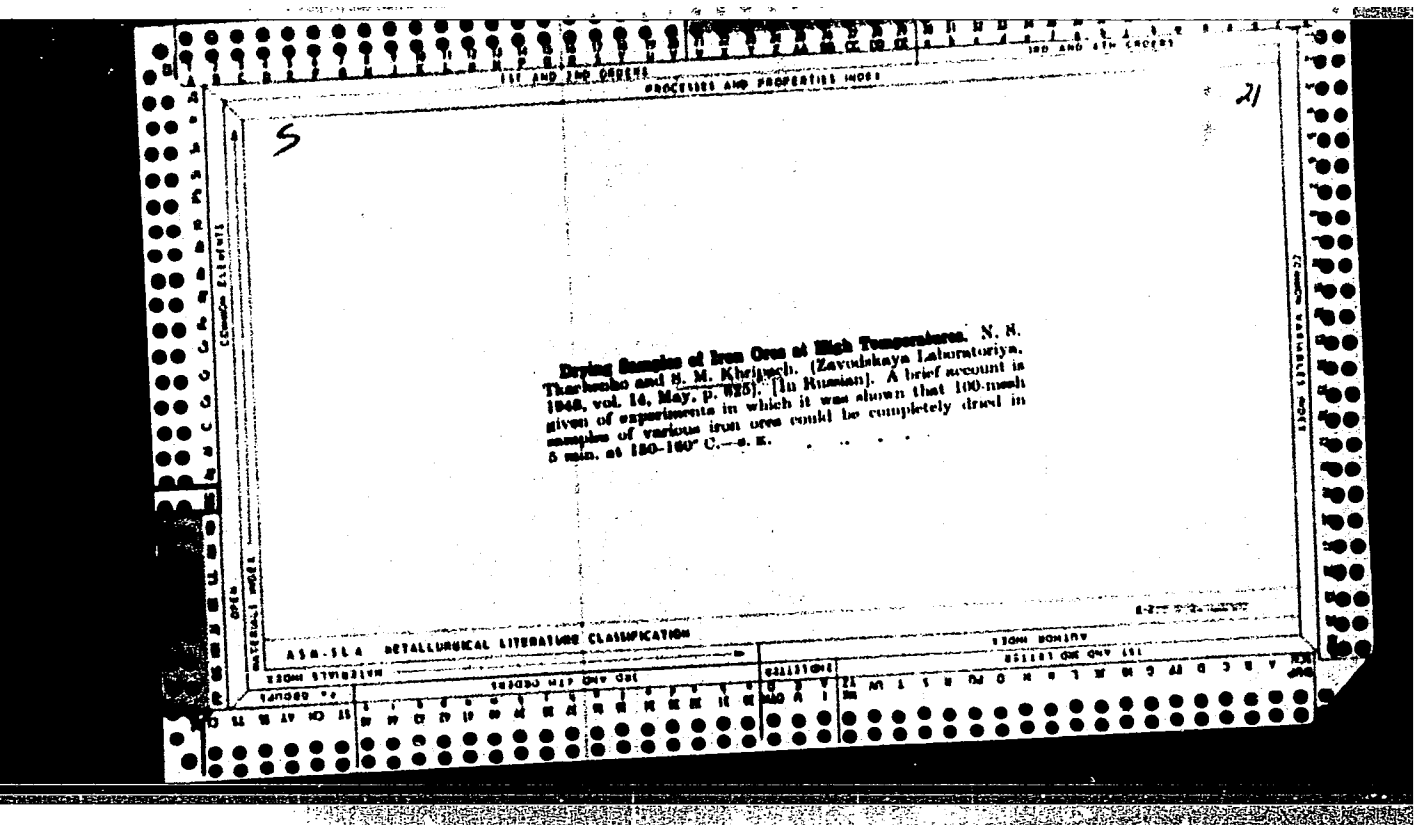


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Determination of free silicon dioxide in ores and accompanying rocks. N. S. Tkachenko and S. M. Khripach. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 357-8(1948).—Details are given for a very painstaking procedure involving treatment of the powd. sample with concd. HCl, treatment of the residue and filter paper ash with 7 *N* H_2SO_4, treatment of this residue with 5% Na_2CO_3 and final fusion of the last residue still remaining with Na_2CO_3. Now the Si is detd. as usual but in the final filtrate the NH_4OH ppt. is also weighed and the Fe + Al detd. G. M. K.

A53-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Drying Samples of Iron Ores at High Temperatures. N. S. Tkachenko and N. M. Khrimech. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1948, vol. 14, May, p. 625). [In Russian]. A brief account is given of experiments in which it was shown that 100-mesh samples of various iron ores could be completely dried in 5 min. at 150–160° C.—e. k.

KHRIPACH, S.M.

GREBNEV, S.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; KHRIPACH, S.M., inzhener.

Grading ores for marketing in mines of the Krivoy Rog Basin.
Gor. shur. no.1:68-73 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Krivoy Rog--Iron ores)

KHRIPAK, S.M.; SMOLANKA, I.V.; STANIMETS, V.I.

Derivatives of 4(5)-oxazolone and 4(5)-thiazolone. Part 2: Reaction of derivatives of haloacetic acids with some derivatives of mono- and diacids. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.6:618-619 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SMOLANKA, I.V.; KHRIPAK, S.M.; STANINETS, V.I.

Derivatives of 4(5)-oxazolone and 4(5)-thiazolone. Part 1: Reactions of the derivatives of monohaloacetic acid with some acid amides and maleic anhydride. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3:265-267 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SHOLARA, I.V.; [illegible]; STANINETS, V.I.

Derivatives of 4(5)-oxazolone and 4(5)-thiazolone. Part 3: N-acyl-, N-thioacylamides of cinnamic and maleic acids and their bromocyclization. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.9:950-953 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SMOLANKA, I.V.; KHRIPAK, S.M.; LESHCHENKO, L.P.

Cyclization of dibromo-N-allylamides of some carboxylic acids.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3426-3427 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACCESSION NR: AT4044514 S/0000/64/000/000/0125/0131

AUTHOR: Khripchenko, I. A.

TITLE: Catecholamines of the central nervous system

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut fiziologii. Biokhimiya maly*kh doz ioniziruyushchey radiatsii (Biochemistry of small doses of ionizing radiation). Minsk, Izd-vo Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 125-131

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray, radiation sickness, catecholamine, epinephrine, norepinephrine, central nervous system

ABSTRACT: In order to clarify the biochemical effect of small doses of radiation, the author studied the levels of epinephrine (E) and norepinephrine (N) in the central nervous system of white rats (165-175 g) 1, 2, 4, 6, and 24 hours after exposure to x-ray (40 r). The results show an increase in total catecholamines one hour after irradiation in all investigated parts of the CNS, with a 47% increase in the cerebral hemispheres, a 27% increase, in the spinal cord, and a 47% increase in the cerebellum. In the last two, the increase was due to N. Two hours after irradiation the total catecholamines decreased, the effect being most pronounced in the cerebellum, where it dropped by 46% when compared to the control and 93% when compared with the previous period. The decrease in E

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4044514

and N in other parts of the central nervous system was not as pronounced. Between 4 and 24 hours after irradiation, the total catecholamines in the cerebral hemispheres showed phasic changes; around 24 hours after irradiation, the E was increased by 20%, while in the spinal cord it was decreased by 14% compared with the control but increased by 30% when compared with the previous level. In the cerebellum, the changes in the catecholamines were variable; six hours after irradiation, the N and E were decreased by 56.5%, but at 24 hours they were increased by 27% compared to controls, due mostly to N. Orig. art has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii AN BSSR (Institute of Physiology, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 36518-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003374 S/0250/64/008/012/0818/0820

AUTHOR: Khripchenko, I. P. 12 B

TITLE: Effect of fractional X-ray irradiation on catecholamine levels in different sections of the nervous system

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 8, no. 12, 1964, 818-820

TOPIC TAGS: rat, X-ray irradiation, fractional dose, central nervous system, catecholamine metabolism, adrenalin, noradrenalin

ABSTRACT: Male white rats were X-irradiated (RUM-3 unit, 165 kv, 5 ma, no filter, 40 cm focal length, 21 r/min) with a fractional 760 r dose (40 r daily) to investigate adrenalin and noradrenalin changes in different sections of the CNS (brain hemisphere, cerebellum, and spinal cord). Adrenalin, noradrenalin, and total catecholamine level changes were determined by V. O. Osinskaya's fluorometric method (Biokhimiya, no. 3, 1957) on the 15th, 30th, 60th, 90th and 120th days following irradiation. Findings show that in the brain hemisphere the total catecholamine level tends to increase with noradrenalin remaining high at all observation periods and adrenal level changes

Card 1/2

L 36518-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003374 0

displaying a phase nature. In the cerebellum the total catecholamine level tends to decrease with the level reduced by 35% on the 30th day, by 16% on the 60th day, by 30% on the 90th day, and returns to normal by the 120th day. In the spinal cord the total catecholamine level displays a steady decrease which is primarily caused by the sharp reduction in adrenalin level. Results indicate that fractional X-irradiation (760 r dose) affects the enzyme systems participating in the oxidation of adrenalin and also affects the noradrenalin methylation process. Despite the absence of clinical symptoms, serious catecholamine metabolism disorders were still found in the CNS (brain hemisphere and spinal cord) 4 mos after irradiation. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KHRIPCHENKO, I.P. [Khrypchanka, I.P.]

Effect of X-ray irradiation on the catechol amine content in different sections of the nervous system. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.2:88-96 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

KASHCHENKO, L.I., dots.; DEZA, M.I., dots.; KHRIPCHENKO, M.G., red.

[Manual on the collection of herbaria and the description of plants for students of the agronomy zoology, and veterinary faculties] Posobie po sboru gerbariia i opisaniiu rastenii dlia studentov agronomicheskogo, zoologicheskogo i veterinarnogo fakul'tetov. Frunze, 1964. 14 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Frunze. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Kafedra botaniki i fiziologii rastenii.

Cultivated Plants

ABS. JOUR : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 5, 195- No. 20229

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : in the plants. The grain yield which was then obtained was slightly larger than the control, although nearly 30% lower than the best variant, where phosphates predominated in the sidedressings. The lodging resistant variety Lutescens 758 when N135P130K90 was applied during sowing did not lodge and produced the highest grain yield. --A.A.Kornilov

CARD: 2/2

KHRIPIN, A.

Coal Mines and Mining

Cycle of operations graph of work in mine no. 26 of the Stalinogorskugol' trust. Ugol', 27, no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.

KHRIPIN, A.G., inzh.; ALEKSEYEV, A.V., inzh.

Distribution characteristics of physical and mechanical indices for leather. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.4:29-35 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Leather--Testing--Graphic methods)

KHRIPIN, A.G., inzh.; BRAGINSKIY, M.A., inzh.; PASTOVETS, O.S., inzh.; KARPUKHIN, G.G., inzh.; TERESHCHENKO, F.P., inzh.; LIVYY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Drying of chrome leather under dynamic conditions. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.6:67-76 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut koshevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Khripin, Braginskiy, Pastovets, Livyy, Karpukhin). 2. Kiyevskiy koshevennyy kombinat (for Tereshchenko).
(Leather--Drying)

KHRIPIN, A.G. [Khrypin, A.H.]; BRAGINSKIY, M.A. [Brahins'kyĭ, M.A.]; BEREZOVSKAYA, M.G. [Berezovs'ka, M.H.]; SHIROKOV, B.G. [Shyrokov, B.H.]; MOROZYUK, M.I.; ROZENBERG, Kh.N.

The ASD-1 unit for drying chrome leather in a dynamic state. Leh. prom. no.2:21-24 Ap-Je '64 (MIRA 17:7)

KHRIPIN, A.G., inzh.; BRAGINSKIY, M.A., inzh.; FASTOVETS, O.S., inzh.; KARPUKHIN, G.G., inzh.; TERESHCHENKO, F.P., inzh.; LIVYY, G.V., kand. tekhn.nauk.

Drying of chrome leather in the dynamic state. Report No.2. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.2:62-70 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Khripin, Braginskiy, Fastovets & Karpukhin). 2. Kiyevskiy kozhevennyy kombinat (for Tereshchenko). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevennoy promyshlennosti (for Livyy).

(Leather--Drying)

LIVYY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHRIPIN, A.G., inzh.; BRAGINSKIY, M.A., inzh.; KARPUKHIN, G.G., inzh.; FASTOVETS, O.S., inzh.; ABRAMSKAYA, L.B., inzh.; BEREZOVSKAYA, M.G., inzh.; TERESHCHENKO, F.P., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: OLEYNIK, N.N.; ZHURBA, T.T.; GORONOVSKAYA, M.A.; SHAVZIN, A.I.; GERTSVOL'F, B.S.

Unit for dynamic drying of chrome leather. Report No.1. Nauch.-issl.trudy Ukr NIIKP no.13:89-106 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

KHRIPIN, A.G., inzh.; ABRAMSKAYA, L.B., inzh.

Design of vertically-locked chain conveyers of a zigzag shape. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.3:131-141 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Conveying machinery)

KHRIPIN, A.G., inzh.; BRAGINSKIY, M.A., inzh.; ABRAMSKAYA, L.B., inzh.

Designing chain conveyors for leather drying in a dynamic state. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tekh.leg.prom. no.2:122-131 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy mashin i apparatov legkoy promyshlennosti Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Conveying machinery)
(Leather--Drying)

KHRIPIN, A.I., gornyy inzh.; AKSENOV, I.V.

Using a precast reinforced concrete lining. Ugol' 38 no.1: 19-22 Ja '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo (for Khripin).
2. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye kombinata Tulsugol' (for Aksenov).

L 14958-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/ Pc-4/Pr-4/Pb-4 EDC(b)/SSD(a)/
AEDC(a)/AS(mp)-2 RM/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4048192 S/0000/64/000/000/0109/0115

AUTHOR: Baranova, V. G., Pankov, A. G., Khripin, E. G., Glazy*rina, R. V., Belyayeva, V. D., Obeshchalova, N. V., Dolgova, N. A., Knyazeva, M. F., Mishina, A. V., Ivoylova, M. A.

TITLE: The use of gas chromatography in the production of monomers for synthetic rubber

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po gazovoy khromatografii. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Gazovaya khromatografiya (Gas chromatography); trudy* konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 109-115

TOPIC TAGS: gas chromatography, monomer production, two-stage chromatography, integral volume detector, katharometer, hexene demethylation, synthetic rubber, isopentane dehydration, flame ionization detector, isoprene polymerization

ABSTRACT: This is a survey of applied and applicable methods for chromatographic analysis. For example, two-stage chromatography for contact separation of the following components is described: H_2, $N_2 + O_2$, CH_4, C_2H_6, C_3H_8, C_4H_{10}, C_4H_8 and C_4H_6. Integral volume detectors with autorecorders are applicable where no very low concentrations are involved (e.g. the mixture from the catalytic dehydration of isopentane).

Card 1/3

L 14958-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048192

Chromatographic equipment with a katharometer is indicated for substances with a boiling point above 40-45C, those which dissolve easily in alkali or where low concentrations (less than 1%) have to be determined. This equipment is described and illustrated (chromatographic separation of complex mixtures from hexene demethylation, or of piperylene in isoprene concentrate). The sensitivity threshold may be increased by using a thermo-chemical monitor (from the Kh-2M apparatus). Standard calibration with an artificial mixture is required for this equipment. The calibration coefficients were found to be constant for considerable variations of concentration and some modification of test conditions. This set-up was also used to determine admixtures of butylenes and methyl-ethyl ether in divinyl of high purity and those of n-butylene in isobutylene. The sensitivity of gas chromatography may be increased by concentration of impurities to a degree where they can be detected, or by increasing the sensitivity of the detector. A flame-ionization detector has been used at the NIIMSK. This considerably facilitates control of product purity and makes possible determination of the basic polymerization centers; thus, e.g., cyclopentadiene was determined as one of the centers of catalytic isoprene polymerization, appearing as early as the dehydration stage. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/3

L 11958-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048192 O

SUBMITTED: 16Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

KHRIPIN, I. (Yaroslavl')

Table for the selection of correcting light filters. Sov. foto 19 no.5:61-62 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Photography--Light filters)

SOKOLOV, A.V.; NOGIN, P.A.; KHRIPIN, I.P.; IOSIF, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; [illegible], A.N., redaktor; PANKRATOVA, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cameras, optics and determination of exposure] Fotoapparaty, optika i opredelenie vydershki. Pod red. E.A.Iofisa. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo", no.1. 1955. 157 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Photography--Exposure) (Cameras)

KHRIPIN, L. A. Cand Chem Sci -- "Physicochemical study of equilibriums and solid phases in the tetrad system of K_2SO_4 - Cs_2SO_4 - $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ - H_2O at 25° and 50°." Mos, 1960. (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry im N. S.Kurnakov)
(KL, 1-61, 184)

KHRIPIN, L.A.

Phase equilibria in the system LiF - LaF_3. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser.khim.nauk no.2:107-110 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

L 13952-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JW/JG/DM

ACC NR: AP6001693 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/005/0437/0441

AUTHOR: Khripin, L. A.; Gazarinskiy, Yu. V.; Zadneprovskiy, G. M.; Luk'yanova, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The binary UF_4-UCl_4 system

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 437-441

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, halide, x ray analysis, thermal analysis, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: Mixed uranium halogenides are, evidently, the least known of the halide compounds of the fourvalent uranium. The authors investigated the binary UF_4-UCl_4 system by differential thermal analysis and x-ray methods and established its phase diagram. The system contains three uranium compounds: UCl_2F_2, $UClF_3$, and (not previously reported) UCl_3F. All three compounds melt in an incongruent manner at 460±3, 530±6, and 444±2C, respectively. No solid solutions have been found. The authors determined in general the optimum conditions for the production of pure systems of the compounds from binary UCl_4-UF_4 melts. On the basis of the phase diagram obtained, explanations are given for the apparently contradictory results obtained by other authors in studies of the methods for the synthesis of UCl_2F_2 and $UClF_3$. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.791.4

L 05023-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP6032465 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/003/0707/0710

AUTHOR: Gabuda, S. P.; Lundin, A. G.; Gagarinskiy, Yu. V.; Batsanova, L. R.; Khripin, L. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR); Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance and hyperfine interaction in crystals of the tysonite structural type

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 3, 707-710

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, hyperfine interaction, hyperfine interaction constant, hyperfine coupling constant, crystal symmetry, tysonite type crystal, fluorine nucleus, flourine compound, trifluoride, cerium trifluoride, praseodymium trifluoride, neodymium trifluoride, uranium trifluoride

ABSTRACT: The magnetic resonance spectra of F^{19} nuclei in cerium trifluoride,

Card 1/2

L 05023-67
ACC NR: AP6032465

praseodymium trifluoride, neodymium trifluoride, and uranium trifluoride polycrystalline samples were studied. The averaged values of local magnetic fields near the fluorine nuclei were determined, and values of hyperfine coupling constants F^{19} nuclei with unpaired electrons were estimated. It was shown that the hyperfine interaction constant in cerium trifluoride is zero, whereas the constant A_s significantly differs from zero for praseodymium trifluoride, neodymium trifluoride, and uranium trifluoride. The results obtained were interpreted on the basis of symmetry properties of the investigated crystals. The authors thank L. G. Falayeva for preparing all calculations by computer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 021/

Card 2/2 KC

KHRIPIN, L.A.

System Li_2SO_4 - Cs_2SO_4 - H_2O at 25°C. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.1:220-223 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted Aug. 28, 1963.

BATSANOV, S.S.; SHESTAKOVA, N.A.; KHRIPIN, L.A.

Tin chalcogen chlorides. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:606-608 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Chernyayevym.

BATSANOV, S.S.; PODBEREZSKAYA, N.V.; KHRIPIN, L.A.

Mercury salts with mixed anions. Report No.3: Synthesis and properties of mixed halides. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.2: 209-213 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 35839-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) SS/WW/JW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6016127 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0289/66/000/001/0131/0133

AUTHOR: Khripin, L. A.; Luk'yanova, L. A. 39 B

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR, Nosibirsk (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii, Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: The binary system uranium tetrafluoride-uranium dioxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 131-133

TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase diagram, uranium compound, THERMAL ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT: The uranium tetrafluoride used was purified of its UO_2F_2 and UO_2 impurities by vacuum distillation under residual pressure of the order of 10^{-4} mm Hg at a temperature of about 1000°. Tests were made with the weight percent of UO_2 varying from 0 to 72.5%. The system was studied by differential thermal analysis. The experimental results are listed in a table and a phase diagram is constructed based on the data. The results indicate that the melting point of UF_4 changes comparatively little if the content of uranium dioxide does not exceed about 10%. With the presence in the mixture of up to 20% UO_2, the melting point is

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.123.2

L 55037-66

ACC NR: AP6016127

lowered by almost 60°, which does not confirm earlier literature data. It was established that this system (up to 75% UO_2) belongs to the simple eutectic type. The eutectic corresponds to a temperature of 920° and a composition with 24.5 weight percent UO_2. The results are compared with existing literature data. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: // SUBM DATE: 03Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

ns

Card 2/2

L 58902-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pr-4/Ps-4/
Pu-4 IJP(c) ES/WW/JW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017056 UR/0289/65/000/001/0014/0019
546.791.4:536.42:541.123.1

AUTHOR: Khripin, L.A.; Gagarinskiy, Yu. V.; Luk'yanova, L.A.

TITLE: Phase transformations of uranium tetrafluoride and tetrachloride

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 14-19

TOPIC TAGS: uranium fluoride, uranium chloride, phase transformation

ABSTRACT: The melting points and polymorphic transformations of UF_4 and UCl_4 were determined by differential thermal analysis (DTA), in which the heating and cooling curves were recorded with an FPK-59 Kurnakov pyrometer. In the case of UF_4, besides the exothermic effect at 1008C corresponding to the solidification, there is a second exothermic effect at 837C (see Fig. 1A of the Enclosure), which is attributed to the polymorphic transformation of the low-temperature α form of UF_4 into the high-temperature β form. Fig. 1B shows the cooling curve of UF_4 in the presence of supercooling, which causes the value of the melting point (965C) to be low. The heating and cooling curves of UCl_4 are shown in Fig. 2A and B of the Enclosure. The melting point is displayed at 565C, and a polymorphic transformation occurs at 542-548C. Because these points are close

Card 1/4

L 58902-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017056

2

to each other, the polymorphic transformation effect is not resolved into an individual peak; instead, it is superimposed on the effect of melting or solidification. The heat of transformation for UF_4 was calculated to be about 3.4-3.8 kcal/mole, and that of UCl_4, approximately 2.8 kcal/mole. "In conclusion, the authors express their appreciation to V. A. Mikhaylov for valuable suggestions." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 033

Card 2/4

L 58902-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017056 ENCL: 01

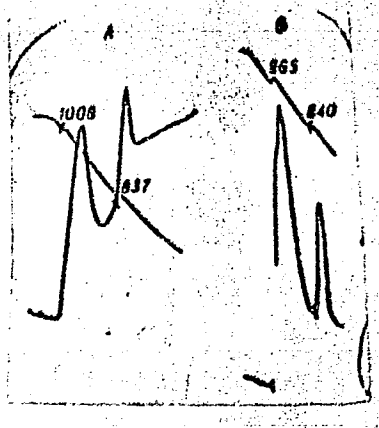


Fig. 1. Cooling curves of uranium tetrafluoride.

Card 3/4

L 58902-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017056 ENCL: 02

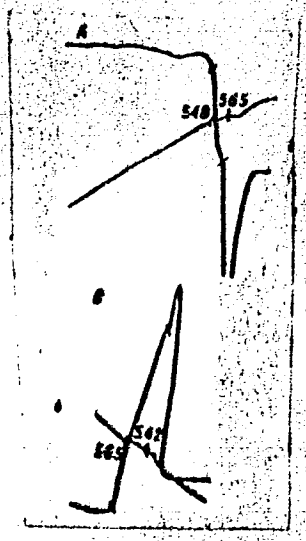


Fig. 2. Heating (A) and cooling (B) curves of uranium tetrachloride.

Card 4/4

RAPPOPORT, D.M.; MERTEKHIN, I.I.; SUVOROV, A.M.; KHRIPIN, V.V.

Mobile laboratory of the Automobile and Tractor Scientific Research Institute. Trakt. i selkhozmash. 32 no.3:20-24 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Tractors--Testing)

SOV/24-58-7-3/36

AUTHORS: Vaganov, R.D., Khripina, L.A. and Shishorina, O.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Estimation of the Fatigue Strength of Large-sized Components from the Results of Testing Model Specimens (Otsenka ustalostnoy prochnosti krupnogabaritnykh detaley po rezul'tatam ispytaniya model'nykh obraztsov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 15 - 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is often difficult to make tests directly on full-sized components - for example, turbine rotors and tests must then be carried out on models. If the component is variable in section and the properties of the material at the surface have been modified by the manufacturing process, the problem arises of converting the results of model tests to those applicable to the full-scale components. Experiments are described on high- and medium-strength steel specimens of different dimensions and containing notches to obtain suitable stress concentration. The statistical effect of variation in properties of the material is evaluated and

Card 1/2

SOV/24-58-7-3/36

Estimation of the Fatigue Strength of Large-sized Components From the Results of Testing Model Specimens

it is concluded that the most important factor in comparing model tests with full-scale results is the state of stress at the surface of the material. There are 13 figures, 2 tables and 16 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 4 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1958

Card 2/2

KHRIPINA, L.A.

18(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2566

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya

Problemy prochnosti v mashinostroyenii, vyp. 2 (Problems of Strength in Machinery Design, No. 2) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 97 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: N.I. Prigorovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: V. M. Klennikov; Tech. Ed.: O.M. Gus'kova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers, engineers, and designers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with stress concentrations. The topics discussed include stress concentrations in holes of equal and unequal ratio, stress and strain distribution in flat notched bars, residual stresses during heat treatment, and stress distribution in a wide strip with a hole near the edge. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

Card 1/4

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The fore-going articles are discussions of investigations made by the author at the Laboratory of Dynamic Strength of Machine Parts, Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Academy of Sciences, USSR. In these articles the authors develop a method of linear superposition of known exact solutions for stress concentrations for each individual hole with approximate stress concentration due to mutual effect of neighboring holes. An experimental check showed full agreement with the approximate analytical solution.

oratory for Dynamic Strength of Machine Parts, Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Academy of Sciences, USSR. B. I. Rus'kin participated in the experiment. Determination of the lateral compression was obtained by a method of superposition involving the solutions for omnidirectional compression and longitudinal tension. An experimental check fully agreed with the results of the theoretical solution.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

GO/ec
12-10-59

Khripina, L. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4042

Leningrad. Universitet

Polyarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod issledovaniya napryazheniy; trudy konferentsii 13-21 fevralya 1958 goda (Optical Polarization Method for Stress Analysis; Transactions of the Conference of February 13-21, 1958). [Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningradskogo univ., 1960. 451 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: S.P. Shikhobalov; Ed.: Ye.V. Shchemeleva; Tech. Ed.: S.D. Vodolagina; Editorial Board: S.O. Gutman, L.N. Kachanov, V.M. Krasnov, T.D. Maksutova, N.I. Prigorovskiy, V.M. Proshko, N.S. Rozanov, and Ye.I. Edel'shteyn.

PURPOSE: This collection of 58 articles is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with experimental stress analysis of machine parts and structural components.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports presented at the conference on optical polarization methods in stress analysis held February 13 - 21, 1958, in Leningrad and attended by 524 delegates including representatives of the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, and the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The reports discuss general theoretical problems and new methods of investigation and describe apparatus and materials used in the optical method. Solutions of specific two-dimensional and three-dimensional problems occurring in shipbuilding, aircraft design, engine construction, in various branches of heavy and precision machine design, in mining, metallurgy, hydraulic structures, railroad transport, in structural mechanics, geodynamics, in the control of stresses in products of the glass and electronic industry, etc., are given. Solution of the three-dimensional problem by means of the method of photoelasticity is introduced and the use of this method for the solution of problems associated with plasticity, creep, dynamics, hydrodynamics, etc., is demonstrated. Reports previously published elsewhere are printed here in abbreviated form. No personalities are mentioned. References are found at the end of 47 of the reports.

KHRIPIN, L.A.

Equilibria and solid phases in the quaternary system $K_2SO_4 - Cs_2SO_4 - Al_2(SO_4)_3 - H_2O$ at 25°. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.1:180-189 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. K.D.Ushinskogo.
(Potassium sulfate) (Cesium sulfate) (Aluminum sulfate)

KHRIPIN, L.A.; LEPESHKOV, I.N.

Physicochemical study of the system $K_2SO_4 - Cs_2SO_4 - Al_2(SO_4)_3 - H_2O$ at 50°. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.2:481-493 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni K.D. Ushinskogo.
(Potassium sulfate) (Cesium sulfate) (Aluminum sulfate)

KHRIPINA, L.A.; GLATMAN, L.B.

Experimental studies of the operation of various types of cutters. Nauch. soob. IGD 12:146-155 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Mining machinery)

KHRIPKO, A. M.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40973.

Author : Khripko, A. M.
Inst : Not Given.
Title : On the Problems of the Influence of the Diaphragmatic Nerves Upon the Regulation of Blood Sugar Levels.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Nekotoryye vopr. morfol., fiziol. i patol. organov pishchevareniya. M., Medgiz, 1956, 108-112.

Abstract: Stimulation of the peripheral end of the sectioned phrenic nerve in dogs under morphine and inhalation anesthesia had a lowering effect on blood sugar.

Card 1/2

KHRIPKO, A.M.

Electrophsiological investigations of cortical motor reactions. [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.9:866-872 S '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Gosudarstvennogo universiteta i kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta, Dnepropetrovsk.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.
motor reactions, bio-electric aspects (Rus))

1. KHRIPKO, I. A.

2. USSR 600

4. Poultry Industry - Accounting

7. Letter to the editor, Ptitsevodstvo, No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KHRIPKO, I. A.

5754. Fabrika ptits. (adlerskaya ptitsefabrika). Krasnodar, Kn. 120. 1954. 40s. s ill. 21sm. (Kubantsy na VSKHV). 2.800 ekz. 60k- (55-897) p 636.5.083 st (47.893)

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Poultry

Q

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59629

AUTHOR : Khripko, I. A.; Frolov, A. G.
INST. :
TITLE : Economic Effectiveness of Various Systems of Poultry Farming

ORIG. PUB. : Ptitsevodstvo, 1957, No 11, 20-24

ABSTRACT : The "Adlerskaya" Poultry Farm (Krasnodarskiy Kray) applies open air and cage farming. In cage farming the average egg production was 2.5 eggs higher than under open air management. The aviary management of hens under the same spatial conditions as in cage farming has the advantage that hens benefit from exercise during which they perform more movements and are exposed to the influence of the fresh air and sun.

CARD: 1/1

S/137/61/000/008/006/037
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Khripko, Ye. G.

TITLE: Economic efficiency of natural gas utilization in ferrous metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 5, abstract 8V33 ("Metallurg. i gornorudn. prom-st'. Nauchno-tekhn. sb.", 1960, no. 4, 4-6)

TEXT: The exploitation of natural gas in ferrous metallurgy alters the structure of its fuel balance. The share of natural gas consumption by ferrous metallurgy works will increase from 4.5% in 1958 to 23.8% in 1965. This consumption of natural gas is applied to the smelting of 85% of crude iron and over 30% of the steel of their total production in the Ukraine. The utilization of natural gas at ferrous metallurgy works has also altered the balance of blast furnace and coke gases. The utilization of natural gas in blast furnaces made it possible to lower the coke expenditure per ton of average crude iron by 6.8 - 19.7% (the coke saving constitutes 0.6 - 2.04 kg per 1 m^3 of gas blown in) with a simultaneous rise in the productivity of individual blast furnaces by 1.5 - 3%. As result of the reduction in the specific coke expenditure the production cost of crude iron

Card 1/3

was reduced (the price of fuel constitutes 50 - 60% of the production cost of crude iron). Calculations have shown, that in 1959 as compared with 1957 the production cost of 1 ton of crude iron was reduced just on account of coke saving by from 4 to 16 rubles. At the works imeni Dzerzhinskiy about 16 million rubles worth of coke was economized, at the works imeni Petrovskiy - about 5 million rubles, at the works "Zaporozhstal'" - up to 19 million rubles. The changeover of open-hearth furnaces at the works imeni Liebknecht from mazut to natural gas with mazut carburation (up to 35% of the entire thermal load) has reduced the specific fuel and steam expenditure for the atomization and heating of the mazut, and has raised the productifity of the furnaces. By heating open-hearth furnaces with a gaz-mazut mixture the weight of the charge is increased, the smelting time is reduced, the productivity of the furnace is raised, and the fuel-expenditure per ton is reduced. The fuel cost in the production cost of 1 ton of steel was reduced by 20 - 25%, steam and electric power expenditure - by 13 to 15%. The fuel-oil requirements at the plant were reduced. Whereas before the conversion to gas-mazut fuel the yearly expenditure was 100 - 120 thousand tons of mazut, costing ~ 30 million rubles, after the conversion to natural gas the mazut expenditure was reduced to 37 - 39 thousand tons of mazut yearly. The saving

Economic efficiency of natural gas ...

effect in the open-hearth plant constituted >12 million rubles. Natural gas is also used as replacement for liquid fuel in heating furnaces of rolling mills.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

KHRIPKO, Ye.G.; ADRIANOVA, V.P.; SHAPOVALOV, N.A.

Use of natural gas in ferrous metallurgy. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.9:5-9 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Iron and steel plants) (Gas, Natural)

BRAZHNIKOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BONDARENKO, V.I., inzh.; OSADCHIY, N.I., inzh.; KHRIPKO, Yu.I., inzh.; CHISTOV, V.P., inzh.

Automatic-control system for scale cars. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.10:23-26 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Weighing machines) (Automatic control)

KHRIPKO, Yu. I.

Automation for production processes at a blast furnace plant. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.7:22-23 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika domennogo tsekha Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata im. V. I. Lenina.
(Blast furnaces)
(Automation)

AKIMENKO, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKUSHIN, A.M., inzh. SKVORTSOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHRIPKOV, A.V., inzh. ; SHENDEROV, L.B., inzh.

Combined secondary cooling of a continuously cast ingot. Stal' 18 no. 6:509-511 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i zavod "Krasnoye Sormovo."
(Steel ingots--Cooling)

KHRIPKOV, A. V., Cand Geol Mineral Sci -- (diss) "The Distribution of Gold in the Deposits of the Northeast and the Density of the Prospecting-Exploration Network." Dnepropetrovsk, 1960, 20 pp with graphs, (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education UkSSR; Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im Artem) 150 copies, no price given, list of the author's works at the end of text (KL, 21-60, 120)

LITVINENKO, A.U., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; KNYAZEV, G.I., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; KRAVCHENKO, V.M., inzh.-geol., red.; KULINENKO, O.R., inzh.-geolog, red.; KHRIPKOV, A.V., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; EL'YANOV, M.D., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; KOROLEVA, T.I., ved. red.

[Problems of the geology and mineralogy of ore deposits] Voprosy geologii i mineralogii rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 188 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov.

S/169/63/000/002/082/127
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Khripkov, A. V.

TITLE: On the methods of calculating the average gold contents in a group of test-pits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 13, abstract 2D80 (Kolyma, 1962, no. 6, 30-31)

TEXT: Calculation of gold reserves in placers requires the determination of mean parameters in a group of inspected exploratory test-pits. In spite of the fact that the formation of sand and gold is due to the same dynamic processes, no numerical connection between these two quantities is observed. Determination of the mean content from a group of test-pits should be by simple arithmetical averages. This considerably simplifies and accelerates the process of determining the average content, and sometimes increases accuracy and reliability. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KHRIPKOV, I.P.

Radiofrequency method for measuring the temperature of electric traction machines. Sbor. st. RIIZHT no.45:95-98 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 8448-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m) WW

ACC NR: AP5025703 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0049/0049

AUTHOR: Khripkov, I. P.

52
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for remote monitoring of the temperature of rotating parts of electric machines. Class 21, No. 174706

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 49

TOPIC TAGS: temperature gage, temperature measurement, remote control, relaxation oscillator, resistance thermometer, ELECTRIC ROTATING EQUIPMENT

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for remote monitoring of the temperature of rotating parts of electric machines. The device uses sensing elements of the resistance thermometer type. It contains a fluorescent lamp-modulated relaxation oscillator mounted on the rotating part controlled by the frequency of the temperature gauge. Inside the machine to be monitored is a photosensitive element which is illuminated by flashes of the lamps of the oscillator at the frequency of the oscillator. In order to simplify the design, the fluorescent lamps of the oscillator are arranged symmetrically about the circumference of the shaft of the machine to be monitored (see Fig. 1). The lamps are mounted in a transparent circular holder attached to the shaft. The lamps are designed for alternate

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313:536.53

L 8448-66

ACC NR: AP5025703

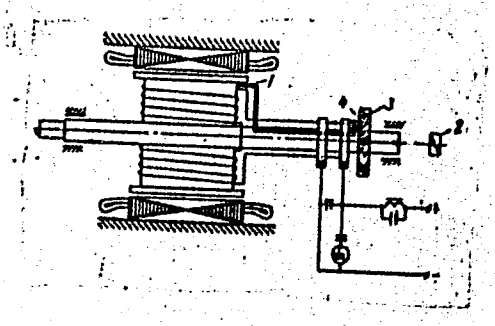


Fig. 1. 1 - Temperature gauge;
2 - photocell;
3 - fluorescent lamps of oscillator;
4 - transparent circular holder.

illumination of the photocell fixed near the shaft of the machine. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul64

BVK
Card 2/2

KHRIPKOV, N. S.

TORSKIY, P.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHRIPKOV, N.S., assistent; MERKULOV, V.A., assistent; SERGEYEV, S.I., assistent.

Dust formation and its control in the process of operating the ShBM cutter-loader. Nauch. trudy MPI 32:63-70 '55. (MLRA 10:2)

(Mine dusts)
(Donets Basin--Coal mining machinery)

KHRIPKOV, N.S.

SOV/124-58-5-5244

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 42 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frolov, M.A., Merkulov, V.A., Sergeyev, S.I., Khripkov, N.S.

TITLE: On the Effectiveness of Using Auxiliary Blowers to Combat Dust in Mines During Operation of UKT Combination Coal-cutting-and-loading Machines (Issledovaniye effektivnosti primeneniya vspomogatel'nykh ventilyatorov dlya bor'by s pyl'yu pri rabote kombaynov UKT)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novocherkasskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 45/59, pp 91-112

ABSTRACT: Results are given of a study made of the effectiveness of using auxiliary blowers to combat dust in mines at sites where UKT combination cutting-and-loading machines are working slender seams of anthracite. Conditions were investigated at the working faces of several Donbass mines. The authors summarize their findings as follows: 1- The rate of air flow at a mine working-face when the auxiliary blower is turned off does not, as a rule, exceed 0.25-0.35 m/sec---which is not up to standard. 2- The use of auxiliary blowers makes is possible in some cases to reduce the dust content of the air in a mine shaft

Card 1/2

On the Effectiveness of (cont.)

by as much as 30-50%. 3- The dust content of the incoming current of supposedly fresh air prior to its arrival at the working faces (where the studies were being conducted) greatly exceeded the permissible limit from the point of view of health protection. 4- To combat dust effectively at sites where the combination cutting-and-loading machines are working slender, gently slanting seams of anthracite, the rate of air flow at the working faces must be increased to 0.7-1.0 m/sec.

Yu.A. Lashkov

1. Blowers--Effectiveness 2. Underground structures--Ventilation
3. Particles (Airborne)

Card 2/2